REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,348—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 12 As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2 „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

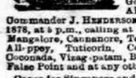
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES,

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AFRICA, 2,932 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, on SATURDAY, the 2nd November 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Allepippy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on their line leaving or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander on THURSDAY, the 7th November 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MOHAMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

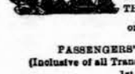
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch DAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. Beitzen, on MONDAY, the 4th November 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Diu, Fore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

The S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 7th November 1878, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. H. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	300	210	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Jaffa	400	260	120	
Beyrout	420	320	125	
Cyprus	450	350	130	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	540	340	140	
Leghorn	560	340	140	
Genoa	560	340	140	
Marseilles	550	340	140	

Including Wines

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday with which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. INDIA,
2,289 Tons, 500 H. P.

THIS Steamer will sail about the 13th November.
For passage, &c., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—The Anglia (s.s.) will follow at a fortnight's interval.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's S. S. VORWAERTS, Capt. G. Marussig, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 15th November 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 130
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 121
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to London	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 65 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI.
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Bassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 28th Oct., 1878.

TENTS.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY
ARE NOW REGISTERING ORDERS FOR THEIR
SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE
FOR THE
ENSUING CAMPING SEASON.

TO ensure prompt delivery and prevent disappointment, early indents are solicited.

Extract:—"For excellence of material, style of finish, durability, lightness, and waterproof qualities, the Tents I have received from the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, both for Hills and Plains, far excel any I have ever met with in India."

FOR PRICE LISTS, TESTIMONIALS, AND ALL OTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(c) HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. W. Hasselwood	4th Nov.
— BANGALORE	2464	500	E. G. Stead	11th do.
(c) VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	18th do.
BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	25th do.
(c) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	2nd Dec.
— SUNAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	9th do.
(c) KAISAR-I-HIND	4399	700	R. Methven	16th do.
— TRAVANCORE	19 3	350	W. Barratt	23rd do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	12th Nov.
MONGOLIA	2633	530	A. Coleman	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	8th Nov.
TANJORE	2268	450	W. W. Fentiman	6th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood French polished household furniture, best crockery, glass, and plateware, Brussels carpets, a grand Isetres by Tucker and Son, a sweet toned rosewood square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a large size aviary with birds, a fire proof safe by Thomas Wilner, &c., &c., No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd Nov., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, pianoforte, &c., the property of Captain A. C. Clarke, changing his residence, the same comprises rich star cut glassware, white, pink and gold dinner and breakfast services, transparent China dessert service, bachelor tea service, best electro-plated cruet stand, pickle, liqueur and egg frames, Leicester curry dishes, tea and coffee services, biscuit box, butter cooler, breakfast cruets, bread baskets, salvers, table spoons and forks, candlesticks, table cutlery by Rogers and Son, French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining and drawing room, card, pier, side, lady's writing, camp, dressing and washing tables, ottoman, sofa and reclining couches, tete-a-tete, easy, low, arm and without arm chairs, book, hall, lady's flower and music stands, dumb waiters, sideboard, screens, wardrobes, clothes and gown presses, chiffoneers, teapoys, brackets, teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt Furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps Clubs, &c., &c.

BEDSTEAD.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies; Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

LAMPS.

Carriage and Buggy Lamps; Carriages and Buggy Whips; Police Hand Lanterns; Round Hanging Globes, plain or fluted with gold gilt, &c. Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tucker from one to twelve lights; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold, Breakfast Sets; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and Beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles, Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair, made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux) Overland Chairs, &c.

Mr. CRAWFORD Nowrojee further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertake to repair, re-line, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Joypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Rao of Cutch, the Princes of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, glass and porcelain wares, a boat shaped phaeton, horses, harness, &c., on the top floor of our office No. 3, Marine Street, Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction the household furniture of Messrs. W. Pearson, and J. W. Johnson, the same comprises glass and porcelain wares, blackwood conversation couches, dressing and washing tables, chest of drawers, easy chairs, sideboard, cloth press, bedstead, baba cots, screens, sewing machine, &c., &c.

1 box shaped phaeton,
1 pair iron grey Arab horses,
1 set plated mounted double harness.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd November 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials in the compound of the New Elphinstone High School, Esplanade.

THIS DAY, the 2nd November 1878 at 1-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place by order of the Architectural Executive Engineer, the following:—

A quantity of teakwood rafters, round pots, trusses, purlins, junglewood planks, scraps and old iron, galvanized iron sheeting, stone slabs, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd November 1878.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. ROWLAND & Co. have determined to CLOSE their SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT in the Fort, and from THIS DAY will DISCONTINUE to RECEIVE any ORDERS for making or repairing of Saddlery, Harness, &c. The ready-made articles in stock will be sold at reduced rates.

MESSRS. ROWLAND & Co. tender their thanks to their Customers for their liberal patronage during the last seven years, and at the same time request those who owe their firm MONEY to be kind enough to SETTLE their ACCOUNTS WITHOUT DELAY.

ROWLAND & Co.

Bombay, 31st October 1878.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of handsome bay Waler mares, very fast, good steppers, and perfectly quiet and steady; also a Mail Phaeton in good order, by "Kesterton," with set of English brass-mounted harness. Turnout Rs. 2,500.

A very pretty pair of bay Arab galloways, 4 years old, 13-3 high, beautifully matched, unbroken, but being exceedingly quiet and good tempered, will take kindly to harness. Rs. 900.

A high-caste nutmeg grey Arab horse, 5 years old, 14-2 high, up to weight, very gentle, canters light and easily, would make a first-rate charger or a lady's horse. Rs. 1,000.

A brown Australian brougham horse, 9 years old, 14-3 high, powerful, quiet and steady, and a good mover. Rs. 400.

A flea-bitten grey Arab horse, 9 years, 14-1 high, strong and compact, goes in single and double harness. Rs. 300.

A pair of brown Pegus, go well together in harness, have been driven by a lady. Rs. 400.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 1st November 1878.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt Furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps Clubs, &c., &c.

BEDSTEAD.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies; Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

LAMPS.

Carriage and Buggy Lamps; Carriages and Buggy Whips; Police Hand Lanterns; Round Hanging Globes, plain or fluted with gold gilt, &c. Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tucker from one to twelve lights; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PILGRIMAGE TO GOA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch a Steamer from BOMBAY to PANJIM and from PANJIM to BOMBAY TWICE WEEKLY during the months of NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, and JANUARY, commencing on SATURDAY, the 9th November 1878.

A Steamer will leave Bombay at 10 a.m. every SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, and will leave PANJIM at 4 p.m. every SUNDAY and THURSDAY.

The Steamers to be employed will leave from abreast of Carnac Bunder, Bombay, and will proceed right up to Panjim.

For passage apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st November 1878.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship DRAGON, Captain McClemon, ARRIVED from LONDON, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING to our office for our inspection and countersignature, to PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents for Captain McClemon, Ship Dragon.

Bombay, 31st October 1878.

WINDMILL PNEUMATIC PUMPS,

MOST effective and economical. WATER RAISED by AIR compressed by Windmill Power. Large sizes for Irrigation.

H. BALLANTINE,
Agent for the Hartford Windmill Pumps,
Care of EWART, LATHAM and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE,
PORTLAND CEMENT of the finest quality from Dorries and Knight, Bevan and Sturge. MASSICOT IMPROVED VULCAN CEMENT for Joints, &c. RESOLVENT BOILER FLUID.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW.

AFFGHANISTAN.

PLUNKETT'S CONVERSATION MANUAL in English, Hindustani, Persian and Pushtoo (the Afghan language). Price Rs. 5-8.

THACKER & COMPANY (LIMITED).

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY, JUBBULPORE.

CABOOL PALS.

THESE TENTS with double top and TWO CLOTHS THROUGHOUT, weighing 80 lbs. each, can be obtained at the above Institution, Price Rs. 75.

EARLY APPLICATION REQUESTED.

FIRST BOMBAY LANCERS LEAVING POONA for NEEMUCH, on the 11th November, will reach the undermentioned Stations on or about the dates specified. It is requested that ALL LETTERS, &c., may be forwarded accordingly.

Seroor, November 13th.		Burwai, December	13th.
Ahmednugur, Nov. 16th & 17th.		Mhow, „	17th.
Arrungabad, Nov. 22nd and 23rd.		Rutlam, „	25th.
Fodur, December 2nd.		Jowra, „	28th.
Edulabad, „	3rd.	Mundeesore, Jan.	1st, 1879.
Boorampore, „	5th.	Neemuch, „	4th.
Asserzhur, „	6th.		

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
ધી હીંદુસ્તાન સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ કમપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 7½ per quarter share for the six months ending 30th June 1878, will be PAID to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 30th October, at the Registered office of the Company, on and after TUESDAY, the 5th November 1878, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m., on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
હાકરથી મુલજીથી કું°ા.
i. e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, Hummum Street, No. 7, 1st November 1878.

COOPER & COMPANY,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND NEWS AGENTS.
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

Ansted, D. T., Water and Water Supply, chiefly in reference to the British Islands	11 4
Aveling, J. H., The Influence of Posture on Women in Gynæcean and Obstetric Practice	3 12
Foster, M., on the Photochemistry of the Retina and on Visual Purple	2 4
Forbes, A. K., Ras Mala, or Hindoo Annals of the Province of Goozerat, in Western India	7
Tolbart, T. W. H., Rabbinsan Kunz translated from the Urdu into Persian	4 8
Spretson, N. E., A Practical Treatise on Casting and Founding	11 4
English China and Lona marks; being a guide to the principal marks found on English Pottery and Porcelain	0 10
Gothard, B. W., Lessons on Cookery, for Home and School use	1 12
Dunman, T., a Glossary of Biological, Anatomical, and Physiological terms	1 12
About Some Fellows, or Odds and Ends from my Note-Book, by an Eton Boy	2 4
Holmes, E., The Use of Tobacco by Young People, considered in relation to its effects, delusions, and prevention	0 6
Smith, F, Workshop Management	1 4
Clarke, M., His Natural Life	3 12
Hizge, J.	4 4
Phin, Yolckes: Judy's Sporting Book	0 10
Boussingault, J. B., Rural Economy	5 0
Ravenstein, E. G., Cyprus, its resources and capabilities, with hints for Tourists	1 0
Lockhart, L. W. M., Mine is Thine, a Novel	3 12
Godard, J. Kaspar, and the Summer Fairies	
Kingston, W. H. G., with Axe and Rifle	4 12
Spry, W. J. J., the Cruise of Her Majesty's Ship Challenger	4 12
Nichols, G. W., Pottery and How it is made	3 12
Foster, W., Political Presentments	3 0
Hutchison, F. J., Military Sketching and Reconnaissance	2 4
Oliphant, T. L. K., The Old and Middle English	5 12
Arnot's, M., The Six Chief Lives	3 12
Gay, J. D., Pleyna, the Sultan, and the Fort	3 12
Miller, Mrs. F. F., Human Physiology, with its application to the preservation of health	1 12
Dick, Henry, on the Sanctimonious and other methods of Dividing Strictures of Uterus, with Woodcuts	1 12
Cyprus and Asiatic Turkey, a General Description of Our New Eastern Protectorate, with Illustrations	2 4
A Hand Book on Home Life, and elementary Instruction	2 0
Schaible C. H., an Essay on the Systematic Training of the Eye	3 4
Russell, W. C., The Wreck of the "Grosvenor"	3 12
Joyner, Mrs. A. B., Cyprus, His orical and Descriptive, adapted from the German of Franz Von Lober	6 12
Drewry, C. S., The Law of Trade Marks	2 4
Redgrave, A., The Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, with Introduction, Copious Notes, and an elaborate Index	3 4
Walford, L. B., Pauline	3 12
Burritt, E. Chips from many Blocks	3 12
Pascoe's, C. E., a Practical Handbook to the Principal Professions—The Navy, Army, and Civil Services (Home and India), the Legal and Medical Professions, the Professions of a Civil Engineer, Architect, and Arist, and the Mercantile Marine	2 4
Mathers, H. "Cherry Ripe!" a Romance	3 12
Thackeray, W. M., the Virginians, 2 Vols	4 8
Thackeray, W. M., the Adventures of Philip, 2 Vols	4 8
Oliphant, Mrs., Young Musgrave	3 12
Riordans, W. E., The Causes of Origin of Heart Disease and Aneurism in the Army	1 12
Kido, J., Laws of Therapeutics, or the Science and Art of Medicine	3 12
The Punjab and North-West Frontier of India, by an old Punjabee	3 4
Andrew, W. P., India and her Neighbours	9 8

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

Bentzon, Th. Un Remords	2 4
Lavergne, A. D., La Belle Argentine	0 15
Variguy, C. D., Ella Wil-on Parley Pratt—Kiana	2 4
Ulbach, L., Monsieur Coupe	2 4
elphi. A., La Famille Cavalle, 2 Vols	4 0
Genonillac H. G. D., L'homme Au Veston Bleu	2 0
Guerault, C., Le Chateau De Rongeasle	2 0
Guerault, C., La Princesse Nubia	2 0
La Comtesse Hedmige	2 0
Fabre, F., Mademoiselle De Malaviella	2 0
Lepage, A., La Sirene De L'Argonne	2 0
Pavillion, T., Noemi	2 4
Wodzinski, L. C. Leonie	2 4
Perier, C., La Pomme D'Eve	2 4
Dandet, E., La Petite Soeur	2 4
Almard, G., La Vie D'estelle Et De Tallie	2 4
Almard, G., Le Capitaine D'Aventure	2 4

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

RS. 10 REWARD.—LOST, on evening of 30th October, near Churney Road Station, a small white BULL TERRIER, BITCH PUPPY, one black ear, tail kinked. Apply C. GRAY, Ewart, Latham & Co.

THE OFFICE of this Company has been REMOVED to No. 7, HUMMUM STREET. THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, Hindoostan S. & W. Mills Company, Limited.

THE OFFICE of the Manchester and Bombay Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd. has been REMOVED from No. 7, Church Gate Street, to No. 7, Hummum Street.

DAVIS' CELEBRATED LONDON SADDLERY, &c., FOR SALE. Wm. WATSON and Co., Sole Agents. Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, a FULL GROWN PANTHER in large cage. Price Rs. 50. Apply to COWASJEE DOSABJEE, Mess Agent, 185, Main Street, Poona.

FOR SALE, Superior Bay PEGU PONY, HARNESS, and DOGCART (Croyden), together or separately. Apply "A. B. C." care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

ICE CREAMS, ICE PUDDINGS, &c., also ICE WAFERS at FEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street,

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE BART., G. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

At each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the Preparing and Dispensing of Medicines with care and expedition.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Employed are determined by chemical Analysis, every facility being provided for strict compliance with Physicians' commands.

An exact Copy of every prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession, are being continually added to the stock.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, AND PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.

Meteorological and Philosophical Instruments of all kinds.

N.B.—The Company's Wholesale Priced List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical and other Instruments sent on receipt of Professional card.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

JUST RECEIVED IN PERFECT CONDITION

A FEW

SCHIEDMAYER'S

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Of Solid Walnut wood and made expressly

FOR INDIA.

Price Rs. 675 Nett Cash, inclusive of packing.

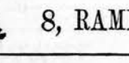
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS!

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE a fine and varied ASSORTMENT added to each Department of their well-known Establishment, and they respectfully invite their patrons to inspect the same. Gentlemen proceeding to the Afghan frontier can be supplied with all the suitable warm Under-clothing, ROUGH WARM SUITS, and THICK ULSTER OVERCOATS, MAUDS, RUGS, &c., &c., for wear in Camp.

THE TRAVELLER'S KIT WAREHOUSE,



8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH GOODS.

Via SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN
INDIA, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,
ESTABLISHED 1843.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 220-page Catalogue, sent (with patterns) post free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages-Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

Terms—Not less than 25 per Cent. to accompany *orders* and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London, to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, AND
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. James Madden & Co. Bombay, and at the Office of the "*Englishman*" Newspapers, Calcutta.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALH

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 1ST, 1878.

NOTWITHSTANDING the unfavourable political news, Consols in London yesterday showed a further advance of ⅛ being now quoted at 94⅛. French Rentes are ⅛ higher, viz. Fcs. 113.

Exchange on India is unchanged at 1s. 7d.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows an increase in the reserve of £1,100,000, and a decrease in Bullion of £1,200,000. Discount have also decreased to the extent of £700,000. The position is thus more favourable and the proportion of the reserve to liabilities has improved from 29½ to 33 per cent. The market rate of discount for 6 months' sight bills is however quoted at 5½ against 5 per cent. last Thursday.

Bar Silver has advanced to 50¾d. per oz. owing no doubt to the announcement that the advertised amount of Council Drafts for next week's biddings is reduced to £200,000. No shipments of the metal were made for the East by yesterday's P. and O. Steamer from Southampton.

In the London General Produce Markets yesterday there are no changes of any sort to report in quotations. The Market for Linseed was firm and Rapeseed quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton Market again closed dull, with Surats pressed for sale at a further decline. The official quotations show a further fall of ⅛ in American and 1-16 in Bombay descriptions. Mid.-Orleans is quoted at 6 1-16 and Fair Dholerah at 4¼d.-lb. The Market is evidently in a very bad way, and it looks as if it would be worse before it is better. The New York quotations for Cotton on the spot is unchanged but Mid-Uplands for January delivery is ⅛ cent. higher being now quoted at 9⅛ cents per lb, owing no doubt to the comparatively small receipts at the U. S. Ports. There is nothing, however, to materially alter future prospects. The American receipts although rather smaller during the past few days are still 265,000 bales in excess of last year. And with the present state of our manufacturing trade we cannot see how a further considerable decline in the value of the staple is to be prevented.

The American Crop figures to date show the following comparison with the past two seasons.

	1878	1877	1876.
Thursday's Receipts.....	28,000	32,000	35,000
Six days do.	131,000	152,000	167,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	973,000	798,000	977,000

The Piece Goods Market in Manchester yesterday was quiet.

The New York and Paris Exchanges on London are unaltered.

STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day opened firm at an advance of 1-16th per rupee on our yesterday's quotations owing to the intelligence of the reduction in the quantity of Council Drafts to be offered for sale next Wednesday; a policy which if continued by Government until the end of the year will no doubt have a permanently strengthening effect on the price of silver at home, and consequently on the rates of Sterling Exchange here. The Market closes firm with an outward tendency both here and in Calcutta :—We quote—

Bank Bills, on demand.....		...1s. 7 7-16d.	per Rs.
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 8d.	"
Credits,	3 "	...1s. 8 1-16d. to 1s. 8d.	"
Documents,	3 "	...1s. 8¼ 1-16d. 1s. 8 3-16d.	
Francs	3 "	...2 12.	

On Calcutta business has been done in demand paper at 1-16th per cent. premium, and for 60 days' sight we quote 99⅛.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains very quiet, no transactions of any importance having transpired. We quote Fours Rs. 94; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 94½; New Fours-and-a-half Rs. 99½.

The SHARE MARKET has shown rather more steadiness to-day and such alterations as we quote are in favour of holders. In Bank shares Agras and Nationals have advanced Re. 1 per share. In Spinning and Weaving Companies Colabas have advanced Rs. 10, Dhurumseys Rs. 10, Fleming Rs. 5, Nurseys Rs. 5, and Orientals Rs. 5.

In COTTON there is nothing doing. The market continues depressed.

LINSEED is steady at our yesterday's quotations of Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14 per cwt.

RAPESEED is dull at Rs. 6 for brown, and Rs. 7 for yellow.

FREIGHTS are unaltered at 10s. for Liverpool and 12 6d. per ton for London via Canal, and still nothing doing via Cape.

COALS are unchanged in every respect.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomnl. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	129
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do	795
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 do	638½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do	675
National Bank of India..	37,500	£25-£12-10	6 do		107

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	15 p.a*	875
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. a.	120
Hanagon Land Company Limited	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	880
Portuguese Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.a.	215 xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20 218-320	p. ct	300	
Do. New £20 shares....	..	£20 130-146	do	26	
Ditto	..	£20 65-70	do	72	
Ditto	..	£20 31-32	do	32	
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100 1,000	do	1,100	
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18 1965-18	do	250	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

bert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	...	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.a.	375
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.a.	1,100
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,750
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct.	88
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.a.	1,250
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35 p.a*	975
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.a*	180
Broach Mills	1,800	100	all	10 p.a*	42
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	500	all	25 p.a.	688
Chorla S. and W. Co....	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a*	890
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	30 p. a.	645 xd.
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.a*	755
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	350	..	340
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	40 p.a*	425
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.a*	1,110
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	35 p.a.	970
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	800
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.a*	870
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.a*	935
K. Muconjee S. & W.Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.a*	775
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	Nil	700
Manockjee Petit's.....	1,040	1,000	all	40 p.a*	1,275
Morarjee Spinning	1,040	1,000	all	40 p.a*	1,205
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	3,000	1,000	..	..	260
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35 p.	873
Nerbud S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	175
Nicol Press Manufac turing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	425
Nursey S. and W. Co...	2,500	400	all	10 p.a*	310
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.a*	735
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,020
Ramjee S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.a.	800
Soondercbas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.a.	730
Do do. 1 Share.	400	1,000	250	125 p.a.	310
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p. a.	940
Victoria Mills	520	1,000	all	25 p. a.	700

* Per Share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.a.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	300	2,000	1,200	125 do	990
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	560
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	650
Bezar Company (New)..	155	500	all	60 p.a.	460
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do	110
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	66
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	500
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	550
Dholleras P. and G. Co.	500	200	all	15 do	175 xd.
East India Press Co...	352	1,000	all	100 do	920
Fort Press Co	50	5,500	1,250	50 do	1,100
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	75 p.a.	380
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	30 do	285
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Rasoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	320
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	400
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld..	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,225
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	150	850	all	12 p.ct	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	650

* Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	1874 p.a.	1,930
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	3,000	250 p. a.	3,000 xd.
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	86
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80 p.a.	600
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	500	500	300	36 p. a.	216
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. a.	17
Prince of Wales Insurance Company.....	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. a.	1,050
Treacher and Co.....	1,000	500	all	62½ p. a.	665
Vegas Patent Slip Co.	3,500	250	all	6 p. ct	28

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 26th October 1878.

	Open 1,268¾ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		1,75,370	12	0
Merchandise		2,90,792	0	0
Telegraph		904	4	0
	Total Re.....	4,67,166	12	0
Corresponding Week last year, open 1,268¾ miles	Total Re.....	5,51,315	13	5
	Decrease.....	84,159	1	5

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 31th October 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·783
Temperature of the Air	83·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·9
Dew Point	73·4
Relative humidity of Air	·724
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	88·4
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·4
General Direction of Wind .....N, NNE, ENE, NE, ENE, NE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	208

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP ARABIAN, 1,412 tons, Captain G. B. Willis, will sail to-day for Chittagong, in ballast.

THE BARQUE DRAGON, 695 tons, Captain P. McClumon, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo, from London 10th July, brought the following cargo :—231 cases brandy, 160 kegs nails, 597 casks spelter, 500 cases tinplates, 18 casks ink, 185 packages paper, 55 packages glassware, 9 cases umbrellas, 25 bundles hoes, 50 kegs shot, 15 cases candles, 208 packages hollow-ware, 31 packages earthenware, 21 cases biscuits, 262 packages oilmanstores, 31 packages piece goods, 50 cases slate-pencils, 100 casks old tom, 80 bundles, 142 packages and 15,761 bars iron, 10 barrels pitch, 21 barrels tar, 166 cases matches, 420 packages glass, 2,000 bundles nail rod iron, 1,000 bundles steel, 250 packages wine, 61 casks beer, 50 cases thread, and some packages Government stores. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
1	Sandhurst	Pearse	Calcutta.
	Arabia (s).....	Serra	Genoa.

The ship Arasbay, Willis, to Chittagong, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Columbian, to Jeddah.
Steamer Mahratta, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
28 Glenburn ..... Hartnell ..... London, July 18.
" Aphrodita ..... Foray ..... London, June 22.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 28.—Steamer Macedonia. Barque Berar.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Glenburn—May Queen.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
30 Himalaya (s) .... Rangoon & N P.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
29 Cyrene (s)..... ..... Rangoon.
30 Canara (s)..... ..... Rangoon & N P.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—2 cases umbrellas, Nusserwanjee Merwanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Kaiser-I-Hind s—135 cases candles, Eduljee Pallanjee Bottlewalla.
Avandale s—70 kegs iron nails, Abdoolally Goolamhoosein; 20 cases brass sheets and 1 case toys, Esmailjee Essoofbhoy; 6 cases envelopes, Tyebally Abdoolally.
Arabia s—100 kegs sulphate of copper, and 500 kegs red lead, Morarjee Nathu.
Coldstream, 25 cases old tom, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM NEW YORK.

New Era—105 cases tobacco, Wallace and Co.
Abbie Carver—20 cases tobacco, Wallace and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Columbia—50 cases tobacco, Wallace and Co.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Bangalore s—89 boxes silver bars (Rupees 2,00,000), The Bank of Bombay.

FROM GENOA.

India s—130 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—700 cases brandy, Cowasjee Metha and Co.
Fanne—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—150 bales cotton waste, Lalljee Moorjee; 40 bales wool, Liladhur Govindjee; 32 bales wool, Shamjee Narranjee; 12 bales cotton waste, Mooljee Doodhaee; 27 bales wool, Dawjee Govindjee; 108 bales rags and 40 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 50 bales cotton waste, Heptoolabhoy Shaik Adoom and Co; 105 cwts myrabalams, Jaitha Hurchund.

FOR LONDON.

Hindostan s—125 cwts coir yarn, Megjee Curremjee; 9 bales carpets, Khuttenbhoy Damanee; 4 bales hides, Mahamed Courjee; 6 bales skins, Tarn-hamed Haji Hasan; 43 bales skins, Reheman and Co; 3 bales skins, Mohamed Courjee; 5 bales skins, Haji Moosman Hajee Joosub; 3 bales carpets, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 73 cwts coir yarn, Khetsee Dharumsee; 1 bundle carpets, Peel Cassels and Co; 5 bales hides, Ganjee Cutchra; 130 cwts. M. of P. shells, Abdoola Mowla; 281 pieces blue wood, Joosub Abdoola; 55 cases lac, Hajee Sedick Habib; 48 bags cowras, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy; 3 bales skins and 4 bales hides, Jan Momed Ramtoola.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa s—51 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Dukmeedass; 22 bales cotton, Rumgopal Foolchund; 100 bales cotton, W LeGeyt and Co; 140 bales cotton, Rahimtoolabhoy Bhayzaz.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Teheran s—25 bales twist, Forbes and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—92 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1842 Hindostan (s), Haselwood—Mails, 4th Nov.

FOR HONGKONG.

1671 Teheran, (s), Johnson—Mails, 12th Nov.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1420 Rockhurst, McIntyre—Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

706 Koims (s), Morrison—Essa Bin Califa.
568 Mula (s), Doert—Essa bin Califa.
1800 Nankin (s), Brace—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR JEDDAH AND LIVERPOOL.

1358 Trentham Hall (s), Shaw—W. A. Graham & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

255 Africa, Hagelstein—Tharia Topun.

FOR CHITTAGONG.

1418 Aros Bay, Willis—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

664 Henry Balckow (s). Crawden.

FOR SANDHEAD.

1793 British Ambassador, Davis—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.

1502 India (s), Read—W and A Graham and Co.

NOT FIXED.

805 Alata, Hauson—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee,
1518 Austriana, Gillis—The Captain.
1743 Atlanta (s), Tillson—W Nicol and Co.
1126 Alabama (s), Humphries—W. Nicol & Co.
1747 Assam (s), Stewart—P. & O. Co.
1374 Belle Flower, Gibbons—The Captain.
1309 Bengal, (s), steat—P. & O. Co.
1226 Bellona (s), Breen—Lyon & Co.
1278 Chrysolite, Hastig—The Captain
686 Dragon, McCloman—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1533 Esher Roy, Roy—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1613 Evesham Abbey, Westlake—Finlay, Scott & Co.
799 Emma Marr, Shields—M Nusserwanjee.
1178 Edwin Bee's, Biggins—The Captain.
994 Fleur de Lis, Gordon—Killick, Nixon and Co.
1652 Forest King, Holmes—The Captain.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
711 Hamoody, Nacoda—Sisaik Mahomed Lutiff.
1549 Hospodar, Kelley—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1128 Edwin Reed, Biggins—The Captain.
1549 Hospodar, Kelley—W. and A. Graham & Co.

CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.....2nd Nov., 2h. 42·0m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Nov.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 2	.....	6 2	5 25	4 46 m 5 0 a	11 15 m 11 4 a
Sun. 3	20th Sunday after Trinity	6 3	5 25	5 53 m 6 31 a	0 34 m ..
Mon. 4	.....	6 3	5 24	7 0 m 7 52 a	0 24 m 1 44 a
Tues. 5	.....	6 4	5 24	8 7 m 8 57 a	1 44 m 2 37 a
Wed. 6	English Mail expected.	6 4	5 23	8 52 m 9 42 a	2 56 m 3 15 a
Th. 7	.....	6 5	5 23	9 31 m 10 19 a	3 39 m 3 49 a
Fri. 8	.....	6 5	5 23	10 4 m 10 54 a	4 18 m 4 21 a

NOTICE.

IN ANSWER TO NUMEROUS ENQUIRIES

MESSRS. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

Have returned to Bombay and may be consulted at Rampart Row.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

WILLIAMS—October 31st, at Kobe, Japan, the wife of Harry W. Williams, of a daughter. (By telegram.)
COURTENAY—October 31st, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of R. Courtenay, Esq., C. S., of a son.
VIDAL—October 29th, at Ratnagiri, the wife of G. W. Vidal, C. S., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

STOBIE—October 25th, at Muckwah Indigo Factory, Chumparun, Mrs. W. Stobie, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

RAMSAY—CAVE—October 24th, at Umballa, J. G. Ramsay, Lieut., 94th P. N. I., to Ethel, daughter of Colonel G. N. Cave, Commandant, 24th P. N. I.

DEATHS.

BERRELEY—October 26th, at Mhow, Captain Henry Fitzharding Berkeley, 3rd Hussars, aged 30 years.
HARINGTON—October 17th, at Kohat, Lieut. R. N. Harrington, 29th Punjab Infantry.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1878.

THE Reports of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have enjoyed of late years the character of being very elaborate and carefully written State-papers, which take within their field of review a very wide range of subjects of general interest, and deal with them in a comprehensive and far-seeing spirit; and the Report for the year 1877-78 is no exception to the rule. We propose, however, to follow the example set by the members of the Chamber at their meeting on Thursday, and only to comment on that section of the Report which has reference to the burning question of the hour in Bombay, the proposed purchase of the foreshore properties by the Government. A good many months ago the Chamber, at a special meeting called to consider the expediency of buying these properties, resolved by a large majority that the principle of the Government plan for placing the whole foreshore in the hands of the Port Trust for the exclusive use of the public was sound, and deserved the support of the mercantile community. The Committee of the Chamber, accepting this resolution as a final declaration of mercantile opinion on the subject, did not think it necessary, when applied to by the Government in August for their views on the project of forming a Trust similar to the Mersey Dock Trust in Bombay, to call another general meeting, but wrote a letter pointing out that such a scheme could not be worked here, and that the most sensible way of settling the controversy with the owners of private wharves was to buy the foreshore outright. Mr. Kittredge and Mr. Paterson now contend that the Committee had no right to send such a letter to Government without having first consulted all the members of the Chamber; and they especially find fault with the Committee for having described the valuations put by the several foreshore owners on their estates as "not excessive," and added that, "even if they "were slightly so, it would appear preferable to "accept the offers, if, as is reported, they have "been made, and thus put an end to the uncer-"tainty which has long existed." We have no wish to interfere in this little family quarrel. Our own opinion is that the idea of fixing the valuation of the foreshore properties by the votes of a general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce is simply preposterous; and that the Committee acted very sensibly in refusing to commit themselves to any valuation of their own, and merely saying that the true interest of the mercantile community was to get the affair terminated as quickly as possible, and that the addition of a few lakhs to the amount of the Port Trust capital debt would make very little difference. We cannot see that the recommendation thus made by the Committee was *ultra vires*, or that it exceeded the authority naturally belonging to the governing body of the Chamber to act upon a general resolution adopted at a special meeting. What Mr. Kittredge and Mr. Paterson seem really to have wanted was to reopen the controversy from the beginning, and show that the Government ought not to buy the foreshore properties at all. But the Chamber has already disposed of the question of principle once for all, and cannot now retrace its steps without making itself ridiculous.

We admit that the public mind is by no means convinced yet of the expediency of the course the Government has determined to take. For one thing, there exists a very general and probably well-founded distrust of the willingness of Government officials to manage a trading monopoly in a liberal spirit; and the fear is widespread that, once the Government has got the whole harbour foreshore into its hands, it will, to use a most expressive term, ruthlessly "sweat" the trade of this port in order to get the means of not only paying interest on the capital debt of the Port Trust, but contributing a large annual balance to the relief of the Provincial Treasury. We are not insensible to the sinister bearing of precedents which make these apprehensions seem reasonable; but the aim of the mercantile community should be to secure the insertion into the Bill for the creation of a new Port Trust of clauses which will prevent the misapplication of funds derived from the taxation of the trade of this port. The Secretary of State has shown a very earnest desire to give the merchants of Bombay an important share in the management of the Trust; and we are quite sure that, if the progress of the Bill through the Legislative Council is carefully watched, Sir Louis Mallet will take care to have full effect given to any suggestions that may be made for strengthening that representative element in the Port Trust. We have not the slightest doubt, for our own part, that a well-managed Trust will pay its way without imposing any dues that would injure the trade of Bombay. The total value of the foreign trade of this port is about Rs. 46,00,00,000 a year; and, besides, there is an immense coasting trade, which would probably bring the total value up to 70 crores of rupees at least, though the statistics of the coasting trade are still so untrustworthy that we hesitate to use them with any confidence. Well, if the private foreshore properties be bought for about 80 lakhs, the total debt of the new Port Trust will then stand at nearly 3 crores, on which 4 per cent. interest must be paid now, and 4½ some years hence. But 4 per cent. on 3 crores is only 12 lakhs of rupees, or less than ½th per cent. on a trade of say 50 crores of rupees. It is of course absurd to talk of such an insignificant fraction of a percentage as an overwhelming burden on the trade. The truth is, the trade already, in all probability, pays as much as it would have to pay under the proposed new *régime*; that is to say, the consumers get their goods no cheaper now than they will hereafter. No doubt, certain merchants in Bombay, taking advantage of the ruinous competition between the private owners and the Port Trust, succeed in availing themselves at hardly any cost of the facilities for landing and shipping provided at great expense in the docks and on the wharves which now line the foreshore. But these merchants, who thus profit by the necessities of the foreshore owners, are able to sell their goods afterwards at the prices demanded by other merchants, and thus they make an illegitimate profit, while the public reaps no benefit and the dockowner has his pocket picked. No wonder there are traders in Bombay who declare that the present state of affairs suits them admirably; but would it not be much more satisfactory that they should pay a fair tariff of port charges and thus enable the Trust to show a good balance sheet? It is contended that we ought to add to the capital debt of the Trust the cost of the Prince's Dock; but the Dock ought to pay its own way. The charges for berthing steamers will be independent of the fees on packages landed; and it is now no longer doubtful that steamers will gladly pay some extra charges for the convenience of going into a dock like that on the Elphinstone Estate. We have always thought that the Government managed the bargaining for the foreshore properties in the most bungling way conceivable, and it will now, we daresay, have to pay a good deal more for them than they are worth; but we agree with the Committee of the Chamber that a few lakhs more or less are not worth disputing about in view of the advantages to be derived from the speedy settlement of this question.

On one point, however, the Committee appear to us to have made an extraordinary blunder. Mr. Kittredge pounces with merciless keenness on the folly of now attempting to separate the land from the foreshore estate, and to induce the Government to take over the land on its own account. The completion of the Elphinstone Dock must enormously increase the value of the land in that neighbourhood, and the suppression of all rivalry at other points of the foreshore will have a further stimulating effect in the same direction. Why, then, part with the land just when it is likely to become a mine of wealth? We know that for years this land has been a mere dead weight; but now circumstances are entirely changed. Our correspondent "M. W." repeats with steady persistency the old note of warning about speculating in land; but his complaint may be now no more regarded than the cry of the cuckoo in June, or the standing announcement in the *Times of India* that the English have taken Ali Musjid. The land estate should now be a precious possession of the Port Trust; and the Chamber of Commerce ought simply to direct its attention to ensuring that all sales of land shall be applied to the reduction of the capital debt. If this guarantee be given, along with another that the dues shall be reduced whenever the revenue exceeds 4½ per cent. on the capital, the Port Trust ought to become a very useful institution in Bombay.

IT gives us much pleasure to be able to confirm the rumours which have appeared in some Indian newspapers as to the anxiety of Sir Salar Jung to give the Government of India his most loyal co-operation in the threatened war with Afghanistan. We understand that a few weeks ago Sir Salar wrote to Sir Richard Meade, the Resident at Hyderabad, a letter in which he placed at the service of "the Para-mount Power" not only the troops, but the Treasury and all the resources of the Hyderabad State. It is satisfactory to find that Sir Salar Jung can, in our emergency, forget petty quarrels, and only remember that the fortunes of the Nizam are entirely bound up with those of the British Government.

THERE is still some hope for Mr. Gladstone, who actually admits that Russia is a greater offender than England with regard to Afghan affairs. We regret that the Government has not published the full text of Shere Ali's reply to Lord Lytton, because, if that reply be as discourteous as is alleged, even Mr. Gladstone might infer from it the evil consequences of the Russian interference which he already condemns as unwarrantable, and might approve the action of the English Government in sending the Amir an *ultimatum*. By the way, who is to take this *ultimatum*? We should think that the Nawab Gholam Husain must be unwilling to show himself at Kabul again. He has had a marvellous escape, and cannot wish to go through the fire again. The least objectionable plan would be, we should think, to fix the Viceroy's *ultimatum* on the point of a lance, and send the bearer with a flag of truce up to the walls of Ali Musjid. Probably, he will be fired upon. If he is, that will simplify matters greatly. If, however, the letter be received, Lord Lytton can wait the stipulated time, and then, unless he meanwhile gets a submissive answer, declare war.

OUR REGIMENTAL BANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bombay public who have enjoyed hitherto the music of the military bands on the Apollo Bunder and the Esplanade Bandstand are under much obligation to the officers of the respective regiments who have always kindly sent their bands for the public enjoyment, and I daresay these gentlemen will most gladly continue to do so if their men were provided with some convenient conveyance from the barracks to the bunder or the bandstand. But can it be believed that in such a city as Bombay these excellent bands have not been able to play in public for some time past, simply because the trifling conveyance expense is not forthcoming. A large gathering of European society did meet at the Apollo Bunder, and during band evenings a strong muster is native society to be seen, as well as a great number of the native community. F.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to say that I was glad to see C. company at preliminary drills turn out so strongly morning and evening, and also to have been a witness to the unusually large muster-Friday morning at the Colaba range, 31 men having been present, including Captain Hore and Lieuts. Kemp and Mayhew. The shooting on this the first occasion of the season was very fair. I am also glad to state that the numbers of the strength of the corps are beginning to increase, some 10 or 12 splendid recruits having been enrolled within the last 7 or 8 days. There nevertheless are still some spare rifles which would be better in the hands of members than lying idle in the armoury. Now that, thanks to the kindness of Colonel Barclay, the Colaba range is available morning and evening for the corps, it is to be hoped that the various companies will take advantage of it to complete their annual class firing. But in order that the Volunteers may turn out in force on Saturday afternoons for Commanding Officer's parade and manœuvres (on which occasion the band of the corps will always be in attendance), the Colaba range will not be open on these afternoons for shooting. It is to be hoped that we shall now see our gallant Volunteers turn out to a man on Saturdays, and so maintain the credit already awarded them by the Governor and the late Commander-in-Chief, as well as by Brigadier General Aitchison. Let their ambition be to acquire for themselves a reputation that will be second to none in India, which I have every reason to believe they will be able to obtain.

I may here mention that Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval has, with his usual and well-known liberality, and with a view of supporting the Volunteer movement in Bombay, presented a magnificent silver claret jug, value Rs. 300, to the member of C company who makes the highest score in class-firing this season. This ought to be an inducement to others to follow so good an example. It certainly shows that natives of Bombay are becoming convinced of the usefulness of an efficient Volunteer Corps. I am not a Volunteer but

A WELL WISHER TO THE MOVEMENT.

Oct. 30.

THE FRONTIER FORCE.

THE following telegrams are published in the *Pioneer*:—

PESHAWUR Oct. 29.

The 13th Bengal Cavalry will be in Nowshera tomorrow morning at 8. The 10th Hussars are expected at the same station on the 1st proximo, and are to remain there until further orders. The 9th Foot leave here for Nowshera on Saturday when the Rifle Brigade detachment at Nowshera will take over their carriage and join their own head-quarters.

Some extreme gentlemen here profess to have intelligence that the Ameer has invited the Czar to accept the protectorate of Afghanistan, and that he has concluded an alliance offensive and defensive, with the Shah of Persia.

PESHAWUR, Oct 30.

THE 9th Foot came in from Hurri Singh to-day, and will remain at Peshawur one day to rest; they will leave on Friday for Nowshera, at which station they will arrive on Saturday. On Monday, the 9th November, the three companies of the Rifle Brigade at that station will leave for Peshawur. The 13th Bengal Lancers, under the command of Major Lowe, are understood to be to be arrived at Nowshera this morning. All telegrams respecting the movements of regiments should be accepted with reservation, as orders are frequently changed at the last moment. The advance guard will probably ascend the Khyber within ten days, but no one here has any positive information on the subject. It is rumoured that the Rifle Brigade have volunteered for the storming party in the attack on Ali Musjid. The I.-C. Battery Royal Horse Artillery and the 81st Foot have started hence for the new camp at Matthra.

Colonel Doran, Acting Brigadier-General at Pindi, is expected in Nowshera to-day to resume the command of the 27th N. I.

Fever prevails to such an extent that it is probable no more troops will cross the Indus until their presence here is absolutely required.

KOHAT, Oct. 30.

Two convoys have reached Thull from Bannoo under Captains Ramsden and Shepherd.

Fever prevails at Kohat, but is of a mild type. The 11-9th R. A. marched to Peshawur yesterday, having been relieved by a mountain battery of the Frontier Force. Another mountain battery under Captain Swinley has also arrived.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme will be played by the Band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N.I. at the Gymkhana this evening :—

March.....	Prince Arthur ..... Henvel.
Overture	Tancredi ..... Rossini
Aria	Lucia di Lammermoor ..... Donizetti.
Valse	Mein Schoster Traum in B-vlini. Gungl.
Quadrille	Frankfurter Palmengarten.... Kuhner.
Galop	Wally ..... Heinsdorff.

CONCERT.—We would draw attention to the programme which appears on our first page, detailing the songs and other attractions which are set forth for an entertainment this evening at the Mechanics' Institution, Parel. It promises to be more than usually entertaining, and those who contemplate being present should note that a special train will run from and to Church Gate Street station for their convenience.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yes

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE QUETTA FORCE.

RAJANPORE, Nov. 1.

The Sibi part of Afghanistan, which is threatening the line of march near Dadur, will be occupied immediately by two companies. This route for the first 70 miles is exceedingly difficult, and carriage by wheel conveyances is impossible—camels even find it difficult to traverse it, and it is altogether impassable during the rains; it consequently possesses no advantage over the Jacobabad line. Major-General Biddulph will reach Quetta on the 15th inst.

NEWS FROM PESHAWUR.

PESHAWUR, Nov. 1.

A detachment of the 17th Native Infantry and 14th Lancers rejoined head-quarters. Only the 81st Regiment are now in camp. The I.-A-Horse Artillery proceed to Nowshera as a precautionary measure. No more troops will come here, but regiments for this will remain at Nowshera. At present stores and cattle are being largely purchased.

LAHORE, Nov. 1.

An outpost armed with heavy guns has been established by General Faiz Muhammad at Dewalle Aboo, opposite to Shubkudder. Several Russian officers are reported to be at Jellalabad drilling the Amir's troops. A deputation from the Sipan Afridis has come in, and engages for the whole tribe.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

SPEECH BY MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Mr. Gladstone made a speech yesterday at Rhyl, in North Wales, during which he declined to give the Government his confidence in the Afghan question, and complained strongly of the absence of any authentic information on the subject. The occupation of Quetta, he said, justified the displeasure of the Amir of Afghanistan, and that Russia, in his opinion, was the greater offender because she had violated her engagements by sending an Embassy to Kabul. The saddling India with the expense of defence against imaginary dangers, he said, will be a monstrous injustice.

Consols yesterday closed at 94¼.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Purulia, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

ADEN, Oct. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, &c., sailed from here to-day.

ADEN, Nov. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1

The Anchor Line steamer Italia, arrived here from Bombay yesterday.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats sales pressed at further decline.

The Manchester Cotton Market has been flat,

Fair Dhollera	4½
The Manchester Market has been quiet	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight .. 1-7	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73
4½ per cent. do	79½
3 per cent. Consols for account	94¼
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	113
Bar Silver	50½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£ 9,400 000 Inc. £1,100,000
Bills Discounted	£22,600,000 Dec. £ 700,000
Bullion	£25,400,000 Inc. £1,200,000

The Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 33 per cent.

Departure—Galatea.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Nov. 1st, 6-50 A.M.

Mail Steamer Cathay from Suez arrived.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—Nov. 1.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather raining; wind N. E. N.W. Fall of rain 1 inch 92 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	..Is. 7 7-16d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	..Is. 8¼d.	
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	..Is. 8 1-16d. to Is. 8⅜d.	
Documents, 8 ,, ,,	..Is. 8¼d. to Is. 8-16d.	
Francs, 3 ,, ,,	...2-12.	,,

THE report on the operations of the Revenue Surveys of India during 1876-77, lately submitted to the Secretary of State, shows that the total outturn of work was greater, although the number of parties engaged in actual survey was less by one, than that of the previous year. The Secretary of State remarks that he is "glad to perceive that the important question of carrying out lines of levels in connection with revenue surveys in districts likely to be irrigated continues to occupy the attention of the Indian Government. In a country where contouring is frequently not feasible, it appears desirable that the lines of levels laid out by the revenue surveyors should, when practicable, show both the highest and the lowest lines of the surface so as to throw light on the natural drainage."

WE are informed that there is an inaccurate statement in the para. we quoted from the *Pioneer* in our yesterday's issue, on the subject of factory legislation in India. Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, one of the members of the Commission appointed to investigate and report on the subject, is represented by that paper as having been a millowner when sitting on that Commission. The fact, however, is, we are told, that he then had no interest whatever in any mill then existing. It may be mentioned that he had had extensive experience of mill management.

WE learn that the stewards of the Mhow Race Meeting have decided, with the unanimous consent of all owners of horses already entered, to postpone the Mhow Races till March next.

MR. JOHN HENRY BACON, of the Indian Medical Service, died in the Civil Hospital in Port Louis on the 5th October from the effects of fever. Mr. Bacon arrived there from Madras on the 28th September, in medical charge of the coolies on board the ship Albuera. He was admitted into Hospital on the 3rd October, suffering from a severe attack of fever, and in spite of every care and attention, succumbed two days after. The local paper says, "Mr. Bacon first came to Mauritius in 1867, and laboured indefatigably during the epidemic of that and the following years, when he contracted the seeds of that disease which never completely left his system. He was much esteemed by the members of his own profession, as well as by the Officers of the Immigration Department."

THE Reunion journal states that Captain Lacoste, of the ship Jeanne d' Arc, which anchored at St. Denis on the 31st August, had been on the 30th of the same month in latitude 40 S. and longitude 28 E. a large ship which appeared to be abandoned. He steered as close to the vessel as possible, but could see no one on board. The roughness of the sea altogether prevented him from boarding her. He could only distinguish the letters Y Allan, from which he supposes the vessel to be the Lady Allan. The hull of the ship did not seem to bear traces of serious damage, but the masts appeared to be in very bad condition.

DR. ARCHIBALD ADAMS, of the Madras Medical Service, at present serving in the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, at Jalna, has been nominated for the appointment of Medical Officer to the Kota and Jhalra Patan Political Agencies.

IN replying to a despatch of the Government of India reporting on the results of the experiments made with Cuzco Maiza in India, the Secretary of State expresses his opinion that it is undesirable to incur any great outlay on the cultivation of the plant. It was found that, as a general rule, the experimental crops yielded very little seed, often indeed none, especially where the trial was made in the plains. The experiments, however, are reported to have been successful at Ramkhur, and this summer a large supply of the American seed was sent to Kashmir at the Maharaja's request.

WE understand that Mr. C. L. Griesbach, F. G. S., has been selected to fill the vacancy in the Geological Survey Department caused by the death of Mr. W. L. Wilson.

THE Government of India are sending Assistant Surgeon Abdur Razzak on deputation for the special duty of reporting on the Sanitary incidents and the arrangements connected with pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina.

THE following arrangements have been made for the future supply from the Royal Gardens at Kew of American rubber plants. Plants of *Castilla Elastica* will continue to be sent to the Director of the Botacical Gardens at Peradenia in Ceylon, from whence, when they are sufficiently strong, they will be transferred for cultivation in suitable localities in India and Burma. Plants of the *Ceara* Caoutchouc will be sent to the Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta for distribution to suitable localities. A large number of plants of the *Heaea brasiliensis* having already been sent to Ceylon, Burma, and Calcutta, no more plants will for the present be sent from Kew.

THE *Englishman*—Nothing but a painful consciousness of the weakness of the cause he was pleading could have led a man of Mr. Thornton's abilities to deliver himself of the nonsense he is reported to have uttered in the recent debate on the Vernacular Press Amendment Bill. To bring forward Mr. Egerton's gentlemanly appearance as a guarantee that the local Governments are incapable of abusing their power, is to descend to the very feeblest form of an argument which is at its best beneath contempt. Mr. Thornton's recourse to the *argumentum ad hominem* in this instance was the more unfortunate that it had been preceded by an admission that "owing to an unfortunate misapprehension," one of the local Governments had gone beyond even the most liberal interpretation of the license permitted by the Act, and instituted a series of prosecutions, proceedings, or whatever they may be called, which, being retrospective, were in their very inception flagrantly oppressive and unjust.

THE *Pioneer*—The arrival of the two convoys at Thull from Bunnoo, mentioned in to-day's telegram, signifies the successful completion of an interesting experiment. The route which the convoys have traversed is an entirely new one, which they have thus shown to be practicable. It will be seen by reference to the map, that the direct route from Bunnoo to Thull lies across a protruding cape of Afghan territory. It is this country which Captain Ramsden's party has crossed. The kafila consisted of about 170 camels laden with wheat and barley and escorted by 80 rifles and 25 sabres. The road traversed follows more or less regularly the gorge of the Kurram river. The caravan appears to have accomplished its journey entirely without molestation at the hands of the Ameer's troops.

A "LOYAL MUSSALMAN" writes to the *Madras Mail*:—"The troops of the Hyderabad Contingent at present are composed of 4 Regiments of Cavalry, 6 Regiments of Infantry, and 4 Batteries of Horse Artillery. I think some of these Regiments might advantageously be employed in the campaign about to commence on the Frontier against Sher Ali, the Ameer of Cabul. Some of these Regiments were drafted in 1857 and 1858 to fight against the rebel Chiefs Feroze Shah, Nana, and Tantia Topee. They fought gallantly before the walls of Banda, Kalpee, Jhansi, and some other places in Central India. Sir Salar Jung, the Minister, placed these troops willingly long ago at the disposal of the Government of India, when war was imminent with Russia. Most of the men of this force are of Afghan extraction, from Rohilcund, but there are no reasonable grounds to doubt of their allegiance on this account; they fought well and steadily against the mutineers during the Bengal mutiny of 1857; and this fact alone is a sufficient guarantee for their future employment on similar occasions. I believe the Cavalry Regiments were recently supplied with better arms; the *Nunda Khojeers* were done away with, and English saddles were introduced in their stead."

THE Lahore paper says that "the alterations in the Mail days at the beginning and the close of the monsoon seem to have become somewhat useless. The object in making these alterations was to allow the steamers time to contend against the monsoon wind in crossing from Bombay to Aden; three additional days being allowed for the purpose. Improved navigation, or perhaps the employment of steamers of greater power, has obviated in a great measure the necessity for allowing these three extra days; and the early arrivals in London of the mails during the monsoon proves that they could be delivered in London at the usual time, as well during the monsoon as during the rest of the year, the delays being occasional only. The gain to residents in India would be considerable, inasmuch as mail day would be on the same day of the week throughout the year, whereas now in the beginning of the monsoon there are two mails within four days of each other, and an interval of ten days at the close of the monsoon. Any improvement in the working of the mail steamers that could be made should be introduced, and the time seems to have come for abolishing the old-fashioned arrangements regarding the monsoon mail days."

COLONEL T. D. BAKER, C.B., 18th Royal Irish, late Assistant Adjutant-General at Head-Quarters, and now Military Secretary to Lord Lytton, is an officer of much distinction and varied war service, which is likely to prove of great assistance to the Indian Viceroy at the present juncture. He served with the 18th Royal Irish in the Crimean War, was mentioned in despatches, and awarded the Sardinian medal for gallantry displayed at the attack of the cemetery and suburbs of Sebastopol on the 18th of June, 1855; he also served in India during the Mutiny in a field force under the command of Colonel Beatson. During the New Zealand War, 1864-66, he acted first as Deputy and afterwards as Assistant Adjutant-General. For his conduct at the action of Rangiawhia he received the brevet rank of Major; at the attack and capture of Orakau he was again mentioned in General Carey's despatches. He accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Gold Coast, and served throughout the Ashantee War, being present at the battles of Amoafui, Ordahsoo, and Coomassie, and was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy and decorated with the Companionship of the Bath. In addition to the Sardinian medal and C. B., Colonel Baker possesses the Crimean, Turkish, Mutiny, New Zealand, and Ashantee medals, and is an A-D-C. to Her Majesty.

HERE is a suggestion, offered by a correspondent of the *Times*, which deserves attention:—As it is by no means unlikely that the campaign in Afghanistan may entail very severe work, it is well the Horse Guards and India Office authorities should bear in mind that there is positively no Reserve of British officers for the Native Army whatever, and that vacancies as they occur could not, as at present, be filled up with benefit or safety by being drawn solely from the officers of British regiments in India only. There is, however, a simple, economical, and judicious way of at once obtaining a Reserve, which is by throwing open the Staff Corps to captains and subalterns of two years' service of British regiments in England and the Colonies. Many are only too anxious to go—indeed, it is strange this plan did not long ago obtain; and if introduction of officers in corps at home, as it is said to be, contemplated, it would be an advantage to home regiments and a ready way of forming a Reserve of young officers ready to take up their duties at once. An officer on service would learn as much of the language and habits of his men in a week as he would in cantonments in a twelve-month.

Truth says:—"If it be true that the following are amongst the advances made by the City of Glasgow Bank—to Mr. Director Wright, £500,000; Mr. Director Potter, £180,000; Mr. Director Salmond, £100,000; and Mr. Director Taylor, £170,000—it can hardly be denied that the undertaking was conducted in a manner which, it is to be hoped, is rather the exception than the rule with joint-stock banks. Mr. Director Wright was formerly a partner in the Indian house of Smith, Fleming & Co., and became a director of the Bank on his withdrawal from the firm. The bank has advanced £1,700,000 to Messrs. Smith, Fleming, and £1,200,000 to Nicol and Co. of Bombay Houses." We doubt the truth of the statement that Mr. John Innes Wright was ever a partner in Nicol and Co., though he was no doubt very closely connected with the firm, in which has brother was a partner. His nephew, James Wright, was well known out here, and was at one time an assistant with Nicol and Co. but never a partner.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette*:—The statement which appeared in the *Times* ten days ago is confirmed, a General Order issued on Tuesday having announced the appointment of Major-General Martin Dillon, C.B., C.S.I., as the successor to Major-General Hawley in the Assistant Military Secretaryship. The appointment, it is needless to say, has caused the greatest satisfaction to the Army. General Dillon was for years employed as Military Secretary to Lord Napier of Magdala in India—first at Bombay, afterwards in the Abyssinian campaign, and subsequently at Calcutta during the whole of the time his Lordship held the chief command—and the high character he bore throughout the length and breadth of India is perhaps the best testimony of his ability and perfect fitness to carry out the duties of the responsible office upon which he entered on Tuesday last.

A LETTER from Teheran, dated the 7th ult., in the *Deutsche Zeitung*, says that the Persian Government is watching with great anxiety the development of affairs in Afghanistan, but that it is entirely dependent for news on the wandering dervishes or merchants, as there is no postal communication between the two countries. "The Shah is well aware that a war between England and Afghanistan would have serious consequences for Persia, and he fears to be himself drawn into the conflict. . . . . At the same time it is the general opinion here that such a war will be sooner or later inevitable, and the Persian merchants have consequently almost ceased to despatch their goods to Afghanistan. The Government, too, is strengthening its garrisons on the Afghan frontier, as during the war of 1838-42 several Afghan nomadic tribes made raids into the Persian frontier districts, murdering and robbing their inhabitants. . . . . News has arrived here from Herat that the Russian Embassy at Cabul will shortly visit several of the chief Afghan towns in order to obtain information as to their industry and trade, and especially as to the feeling of the population. The Russians have considerably strengthened their flotilla on the Sea of Aral, and have begun to erect fortresses on the borders of Kashgar."

THE *Colonial Empire*:—There is talk of a French naval demonstration in the Mediterranean. The ironclad fleet to be despatched under the command of Vice-Admiral de Dompierre d'Hornoy is such as has rarely, if ever, been assembled by France in any waters, and the natural cause assigned for the step is, that in these days of surprises it behoves France to be prepared. It is certain that the annexation of Cyprus by England created a deep sensation throughout France, and it is said in official circles that another move in the direction of Egypt is thought not improbable. It is, therefore, resolved that France shall not be compelled to confine herself to diplomatic notes and articles of protest in the public journals, but shall have some real and tangible power to add weight to her words should her views be opposed. It will be seen by the following summary of the strength of the new Mediterranean fleet of France that the ships are about equal in numbers and men to the British naval force concentrated at the Eastern end of the Mediterranean. There are no turret ships, but the armour-plated broadside ships are ten in number, namely, the Colbert, of 14 guns and 720 men; Richelieu, 12 guns, 770 men; Friedland, 12 guns, 700 men; Suffren, 8 guns, 700 men; Magenta, 12 guns, 620 men; Surveillante, 16 guns, 575 men; Savoie, 13 guns, 575 men; Provence, 12 guns, 570 men; Heroine, 14 guns, 570; and the Infernal, 16 guns, 210 men; giving a total of 103 guns and 6,010 men. In addition, there are ten armoured ships, some smaller unarmoured vessels, and some despatch boats; and it is plain that France has no intention of allowing herself to lose her present high position as a naval power in Europe.

CONSIDERABLE interest is taken on the Continent in the working of the English rule in Cyprus. Many of the leading papers publish long letters on the subject from time to time. We subjoin a translation of the beginning of a recent letter from the Lefkosia correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*:—"It has hitherto been believed that the English wherever they settled first of all founded a church and then a ginshop. The English are French, it is said, and the German beerhouse: such used to be the scale of descent. Shipwreck of this belief has, however, been made in Cyprus. As for churches, nobody has yet thought of building one; the ginshops have been opened by the Greeks and the Italians, and in Larnaca, even by a Galician Jewess. But on the other hand the English Government, both here (Lefkosia) and also in Larnaca, have sanctioned the setting up of a Temple of Love. The English are a practical people, and as Cyprus still enjoys fame as the island of Aphrodite, it seemed only fitting that the devil should be driven out by Beelzebub. Further, since General Wolseley is Catholic, and perhaps for that reason is in no hurry about the erection of Protestant churches."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*—The new invention by Mr. Edison for subdividing the electric light, and thus rendering it available for domestic use in the place of gas, is not the only danger which the gas companies have to dread at the present moment. Mr. Edison's fertile brain has lately been occupied in an attempt to store up daylight and utilize it by night. That wonderful man has, as he explained the other day to a *New York Herald* reporter, made a solution which preserves light. His experiments with this solution have lately been crowned with the most successful results. He saturates paper with the solution, and then exposes the paper to the sun. The same night the paper gives out light for a while, and Mr. Edison is in hopes of so far improving the solution as to make the paper give light for several hours after dark. By this means, he maintains, wall paper may be made to treasure up the light of the day and give out the daylight thus stored for several hours after dark. Self-luminous paper has, he admits, been used before, but it has never been turned to any practical use. There are, however, at first sight some difficulties to be encountered, in London at least, before luminous wall paper will become serviceable in the manner proposed. Daylight in this city is, during some weeks in the year, anything but an unclouded blessing, and the reproduction at night of the morning's fog will not add much to the cheerfulness of the domestic circle.

Truth—The "Aldershot ghost" lately has become worse than ever in his nightly pranks, and has terrified the sentries until four are now in for a court-martial for deserting their posts. Choosing those beats where the luckless men are most solitary, this eccentric ghost springs upon their shoulders, knocks them down, carries away their rifle, throws sand or stones, or performs any other little tricks that suit his fancy, and then vanishes in a series of silent bounds, as he has approached. He has even been fired on, but with no success. Now it is said that the sentries are to be doubled, a thing which should have been done long ago, as it is the best way to catch and detect one who is not a little suspected of being no *soldier*, though an *officer!*

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, telegraphing on Oct. 10, says:—

There have been numerous indications of late that it is Russia's intention not to carry out the obligations she incurred at the Berlin and other Congresses in this country. Only a day or two ago, a well-informed correspondent, writing from Constantinople, gave a striking illustration of what may be called Russia's contempt of the Congress. At one of the first sittings of the Commission for Eastern Roumelia of the British Commissioners having invoked the Treaty of Berlin, his Muscovite colleague facetiously observed, "You attach a great deal too much importance to that treaty. I warn you that we regard it pretty much in the same light as Gladstone's manifesto." The Russian Commissioner's remark, trivial though it may appear, is calculated to convey a perfectly correct idea of the present disposition of his Government. At all events, I am in possession of information that there is much less confidence to be reposted to have made. Article 22 of the Berlin Treaty contains the following stipulations:—"The Russian Army of Occupation in Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia shall be composed six divisions of infantry and two of cavalry, and shall not exceed 50,000 men. . . . . The duration of the occupation of Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria by the Imperial Russian troops is fixed at nine months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty. The Russian Government engages to carry out within a further period of three months the passage of its troops through Roumania, and the complete evacuation of that principality." Now I think I am congratulated that a line of railway has at last been sanctioned between Nagpore and Raipore, and it is with regret that we hear it reported on good authority that the Government of India has receded from its original intention of connecting the Bombay and Calcutta lines at Pahlonpore on the broad gauge, and that it has been almost decided to continue the narrow gauge to Ahmedabad. The new mail contract which has been entered into with the P. and O. Company is understood to be being carried out, and the steamers meet at present in force, and as being fairly in accordance with the views expressed by the Chamber, and with the resolution passed at the public meeting held in Bombay in March last. The steps which have been taken for the interpretation of certain clauses in the obnoxious Licence Tax Act, which the authorities were desirous of enforcing, are fresh in your memory. These claims were subsequently withdrawn, and we can only hope that the Act will soon be done away with, and that some measure may be substituted by which all classes alike may be called on to contribute their share to the requirements of the State for the prevention of future famines. You will recollect that we have protested strenuously against the abuses and vexations in the Custom-house management from which we suffer. We are quite convinced that no real improvement can be looked for until the appointments of Commissioner of Customs and Collector of Bombay are made permanent. The uncertainties which still surround the silver question and the consequent fluctuations in exchange continue to exercise a depressing influence on trade, the recent action of the Government of India in purchasing the large sum of £1,600,000 of sterling exchange 6 months' sight bank bills in Calcutta is not calculated to make matters more settled. I now come to the last subject on which I shall touch—namely, the "Bunder question." I have not, I think, addressed you since the 22nd March 1878, in these rooms, this Chamber after a lengthened discussion adopted resolutions virtually accepting the principle of the desirability of a Government purchase of the foreshore property, subject only to the Chamber being consulted on certain details, before they were finally settled. I believe I am right in saying that these resolutions were carried unanimously. It is therefore with some surprise that I have read in the papers of the 31st ultimo the minutes of the Chamber by Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., containing charges against the committee of the Chamber, are not justified by facts. We did not, as stated therein, "*take upon ourselves the responsibility of declaring the voice of the Chamber in a matter of such vital importance to the trade.*" The voice of the Chamber had been declared in approval of the acquirement by Government of the foreshore properties on 22nd March, and the committee in recommending this in their letter to Government of 20th August merely re-affirmed the views held by the large majority of members, and gave expression to the feeling which was prevalent, that the matter should be finally settled. With regard to the criticisms on the action of the committee which were expressed by a member of the Chamber in his letter of 31st August to the newspapers, we object only to the mode of criticism employed. I do not think it tends to the increase of the usefulness of the Chamber if it endeavours to attack the acts of the committee by means of letters in the public journals. We should have no reason to object to this course, if it were not open for any member to request a meeting of the Chamber to discuss the action of the committee, which we should then have an opportunity of answering and explaining objections, which we have not when we are attacked through letters in the public journals. I must claim your indulgence for a few minutes in order that I may explain our action as criticised in these letters. The first point in the Chamber's letters which is objected to is that the mercantile members should not be elected by the Chamber, and we are told that no such recommendation should have been made until it had been approved by a general meeting. I cannot imagine, however, (whatever the writer's personal views may have been) that the Chamber will object to the committee having claimed for them the fullest possible power of election. I apprehend also that there is nobody better able to name suitable representatives from the native community than the Chamber. The writer also objects to the committee having the hope that the land and foreshore estate of the Elphinstone property should be separated, and the latter only remain a charge on the trade. We are blamed in this particular for reversing the decision previously arrived at by the Chamber itself. To refute that it is only necessary for me to refer members to the pages 25 to 27 of the report of the Chamber of Commerce 1873-74. At the meetings, however, it there, the resolutions recording the severance of the land estate were carried unanimously, and Mr. Kittredge was present and voted. With regard to the third point the committee merely stated that the valuations of the properties were not generally considered very excessive, and that if they were slightly so, it would appear better to settle the matter and put an end to the uncertainty. The last, and as the writer puts it, "the last and worst charge" all against us is, "that the Chamber recommended Government to pay the foreshore owners 4½ per cent. on the sums they have agreed to accept instead of 4 per cent, which they were prepared to accept." In the letter of the Secretary of the Chamber to Government, I certainly fail to see any grounds for this charge. Two schemes were before Government, one to buy outright the foreshore rights and to pay by bonds bearing 4 per cent.; and the other, an alternative scheme, submitted by the Government to the Chamber for opinion, the principle of which was the merging of the properties after valuation into a trust similar to the Mersey Dock Trust, one of the conditions in which was that a minimum of 4 per cent. interest might be guaranteed and a maximum of 6 per cent might be allowed to the bondholders.

Mr. Kittredge—Is that in the Government letter?

The Chairman—It is in the Government letter.

Mr. Kittredge—A minimum of 4 per cent. and a maximum of 6 per cent?

The Chairman—I am not quite sure as to the maximum of 6 per cent., but I am sure as to the minimum of 4 per cent.

Mr. Kittredge—Are you referring to the letter of the 7th August?

The Chairman—No, the date is the 8th October.

Mr. Kittredge—I beg your pardon. I thought we were referring to the letter of 7th.

The Chairman—The first letter had merely a vague reference to the question.

Mr. Kittredge—Do I understand you to say you were replying to the letter of the 7th August, or to that of the 8th October?

The Chairman—I merely said we were aware of the facts from out-side information. We were aware that that was the view of the Government of India,—that a minimum of 4 per cent and a maximum of 6 per cent. should be allowed. That was the basis of the scheme. The letter of the Government of India was very vague, but we heard from telegrams from the India Office at home, and also from very good authorities, that that was the basis of the scheme.

The Chairman then continued—It was to avoid this sliding scale of interest in the alternative scheme that the committee considered that it was preferable that a fixed interest of 4½ per cent. should be given. It was never suggested in the letter of the Chamber of Commerce that if Government reverted to their original intention of purchasing the foreshore rights outright (as the Chamber recommended should be done) that any other terms as regards interest than had always been offered should be proposed. Having as I hope satisfactorily explained the action of the committee, I would add that I do not think that it is desirable for us to discuss the foreshore question to-day except in so far as the action of the committee is concerned. It is useless attempting to re-open the question as to the desirability or not of Government purchasing the foreshore rights, that point has been practically decided by yourselves, as well as by Government to be the best under certain circumstances. I think, however, that it would be desirable that at some early opportunity after the draft bill, the new committee should call a general meeting to discuss the matter and appoint a committee to go through the bill in detail and to suggest the Legislative Council such amendments and additions as may seem desirable. This committee might be considered the framing of a budget based on a fair estimate of what the gross and nett revenue from the entire Trust may be expected to be after moderate additions to the charges on some articles of trade, and the amount which will have to be paid for interest on the entire debt. You will observe that though the committee has consistently advocated separation or revaluation of the Elphinstone property, that no such course has been entertained, but it is evident from the despatch of the Government of India of 8th October that no such course is contemplated, this is contrary to what we had reason to expect, and it will be a fair ground for argument at a future meeting on the subject whether the amount of interest to be paid annually on the value as it at present stands, plus the cost of the dock, and the properties to be now acquired will necessitate excessive burdens being laid on the trade. In round numbers about 15 lacs of revenue will be required to cover this interest charge, and to my mind this does not appear to be an amount in excess of what the trade can reasonably bear taking the revenue from the dock into consideration. Several bills have been referred to us during the year for report, viz., the Consolidated Customs Bill, the Negotiable Instruments Bill, the Stamp Bill, the Indian Merchants' Shipping Bill, and special committees on all were appointed. We have every reason to believe that the suggestions made by the reports of the select committees have been of service to those in charge of the bills.

Mr. Ashley moved the following resolution:—"That the report of the committee which has been circulated be received with thanks, and printed for general information, together with the documents therein referred to, and that the members of the retiring committee do now receive the thanks of the Chamber for their attention to the interests of the Chamber during the year of office now expired."

Mr. F. Mathew seconded the motion.

Mr. Kitredge (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co.)—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—It is an unusual thing at meetings of the Chamber that a resolution should be passed upon any action of the committee during the previous year; and on that account I have no doubt it may seem to some rather invidious that I should rise now to criticise the action of the committee in regard to their letter to Government on the foreshore question which has been referred to by the Chairman. I think myself that it is most unfortunate that any such idea should be prevalent. I think it unfortunate that one should not approve of that which the committee have done in the name of the Chamber. Two ways in fact, not a figure. Nothing is laid before Government. And what is the ground upon which they recommend Government to pay this? Then we have, in the first place, the valuations are "not generally considered as excessive." Gentlemen, is that the way we buy property? Is that the way we buy goods? Is that the way we do our business? Trades is in a better enough position now, I believe, than we were some years ago, when we should be glad to get off if we did business on that plan. If the committee of the Chamber had come forward and given the income of those estates, their area, and the probable value of the land, and the probable value of the property in the land, we should have gone back to Government for an explanation. They had no right whatever to act on what some men told them he had heard from somebody else. I contend that the Committee of the Chamber had no right whatever to recommend 4½ per cent. on the strength that some one had got a telegram from some one whom we don't know, stating that the Government at home proposed 4 rising to 6 per cent. But our Chairman has not understood clearly the terms of Government, if you look to the letter of the 6th October you will see that. They did not intend 4 per cent. rising to 6 on the values which the owners of this property say they must have. It was on the valuations to be made by independent competent persons. Well, I say then if a valuation were made by independent competent persons it might be easier for the trade to pay 6 per cent. on that valuation than 4 per cent. on price recommended by the committee; and to say that because Government have paid other Government suggested 4 per cent. rising to 6 per cent. on valuation made by competent persons did not authorise this committee in any way to recommend 4½ per cent. on the price that these shareholders with 77 lacs of rupees of property. The two things have nothing to do with each other. Nothing whatever. But, gentlemen, whether it was 4, or 6, or 4½, had we not a right to be consulted in this matter? Even if I am wrong; even if the 4½ per cent would be a good thing; even if the committee are right in taking private telegrams, and private information from this man and that man, as to what Government intend to do, am I not right in claiming that this matter should have come before the Chamber; and that they should say whether 4½ is or is not better than 4 per cent. rising to 6? that is all my letter contended for. Now, gentlemen, I have discussed all those points on which I criticised the action of the committee, and I have explained to you why I took the course appealing direc ly to pub ic opinion instead of calling a meeting of this Chamber to censure the committee. I do not propose to go on to discuss the foreshore purchase in itself because as the chairman has said it had far better be discussed later on when the bill comes before Government. I shall have something to say then. I agree with our chairman that in March last we approved the principle of the purchase; and we must accept that; and I think we shall find we have done wisely. I would speak of some other things in the Chamber's Report if there were time; and it is a very important if, I knew how to speak of them. I see certain reports here in a general way of what the committee have done in reference to certain appendices. There are no appendices here. I would like to refer to the action of the committee with reference to the Municipal town dues if I only knew what they say. I would also like to refer to their action with regard to the Goa Railway if I had known what they said, and I think it is likely I should not fully approve all of it. There are some other points which I should like to refer to with approval. One is the letter on the changes in the Custom House, and the other is the Government control over the telegraph, but I do not know what has been done. In closing I would only remind the committee and the Chamber that while in criticising their action, we may find fault with certain things they have done, in other things they will have the support of the whole body of the Chamber; and I believe that will go a great way towards giving the Chamber the influence, which it has hitherto maintained, and ought to maintain. Gentlemen, if we are to come here year after year to hold up our hands for officers, a list of whom has been previously prepared for us, without knowing who the men are or whether they are fit for their duties, and if we are to sit here while their reports are read over, and are not to criticise their action can we expect that the influence of the Chamber will extend? I would venture to hope that every committee of the Chamber will count in the fullest way the fullest criticism, and from every member; that we should go back to our quarterly meeting when we should have fewer subjects, and have time to criticise them; and I would remind the Committee too of one thing, and that is the truth of the remark of John Bright, that you gain a livelier perception and a clear position of truth when it comes in contract with error, and even though we stand here and make objections which are not tenable against what the committee have done, it will clear their case clearer. If I write a letter to public papers, gentlemen of the committee, if your measures are sound I can do you no harm, nor can any one else: but if you recommend that the Chamber shall arrogate to himself civil-ges which belong to others: if you recommend that the Chamber without any figure shall throw away a grand estate which promises to be of immense value to them; if you recommend that the Government shall pay the full option for estates which in all probability they can buy very considerably less for the simple reason that it is "generally considered not excessive," and if you recommend that these sellers should be paid 4½ per cent. when they have agreed to accept 4 per cent. then I will fear, and you may well object to letters in the public papers. (Applause.).

Mr. Paterson (Messrs W. & A. Graham and Co.) said Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the only matter referred to in this report, or in the Chairman's speech, to which I shall draw your attention is this foreshore question. My firm issued a circular last week, addressed to the other members of the Chamber, in which our views are fully expressed in reference to the action of the Committee of the Chamber in the matter of this question. I thought of writing to the Chamber about it shortly after the date of the letter, but when the letter was sent to Government in reply to the communication from Government of the 7th August; but I abandoned the idea in the belief that the Committee had at all events intended reply to be sent, and that it would be upon the lines laid down at the general meeting held in March last. I believe myself that this was the intention, but if so I do not think it has been very successfully carried out. This, however, was one very important matter referred to at the last upon it until I found that it was not the opinion of others. If the Chairman and the Chamber do not object, I would like to read some remarks on the subject by Mr. Donald Graham, who was chairman at that meeting. The Chairman said he did not think Mr. Paterson could be allowed to read any remarks.

Mr. Paterson—At any rate, I suppose there can be no harm in saying that Mr. Donald Graham entirely agrees with me in thinking that nothing was done at the meeting in March which could justify the action of the Committee in sending the letter of the 20th August in reply to the Government letter of the 7th August. In the circular to which I have already referred I have explained our objections to the action of the Committee in regard to this matter. But I think it is due to the Committee and to the other members of this Chamber that we should explain our objections to the letter itself. For the sake of convenience, I have numbered this letter in paragraphs, 1, 2, 3 and so on. To paragraphs 1 to 5 we have no objection: the language seems careful and guarded and well adapted to protect the interests of the trade, and I think the suggestions in accordance with what is generally supposed to be the policy of this Chamber in regard to the position of Government on the foreshore. Paragraph No. 6 is if anything a little too cautious. Government proposed that, if the Chamber found the valuations which were made of the Elphinstone properties, including the Elphinstone estate and the docks, should be separately valued by competent and independent persons. Could anything be more fair and reasonable than that? And yet the Committee thought such a course might subject the trade of the port to the risk of unknown and excessive valuations." That is all very fine, but with the same breath almost they express themselves perfectly willing to turn over the trade and property of the foreshore proprietors, whose only end and aim is to get as much as they possibly can for their properties. The seventh and eighth paras. we have no objection to. It is para. No. 9 and on to the end of the letter to which we object, and which we think is much to be regretted. If the letter had ended at para. 8 we should not have objected to it; but certainly we should have objected most strenuously to para 9 and from that on to the end of the letter if we had seen it. It was not the case. Government did not ask the opinion of the Chamber as to whether or not it would be a wise thing in the interests of the trade to purchase these foreshore properties, or as to their value. All they asked was the opinion of the Chamber as to the principle of the recommendation is gratuitously offered that Government should acquire by purchase the absolute ownership of these foreshore properties. I do not know who her this sentiment is in accordance with the views of the Chamber or not. It certainly one which I do not understand. There is no explanation given beyond this, that "the trade will then know to what extent it is going to be burdened." But I think, gentlemen, the trade would very much rather know what it was to be burdened in such a way at all. Supposing, however, that it is the wish of this Chamber that the policy inaugurated by the purchase of the Elphinstone estate should be carried out to the end, and that every inch of property in connection with it should be bought up by Government—I should like to know upon what basis the Commi tee of the Chamber recommended the same which they say Government ought to pay for these foreshore properties? There is no explanation given on this point either, beyond that it was reported that the proprietors were willing to accept them, and that "they were not generally considered excessive." It was no doubt in this happy-go-lucky way that the purchase of the Elphinstone estate was concluded, as to which every one who was interested in putting that transaction through doubtless assured Government that they were getting a magnificent bargain. The Chamber of Commerce had nothing to do with it, however, and on the strength of that fact many appeals have been made to relieve the trade of the port of the burden of that transaction. In the present instance, however, the Committee of the Chamber have gone out of their way to recommend Government to purchase all the remaining foreshore properties at the prices asked by the proprietors, prices which they say "are not generally considered excessive." But they go on to say that even if Government should go (i.e. excessive) even at 6 per cent. they still recommend Government to pay. Surely, gentlemen, this is a very loose way of doing business, especially when dealing with other people's money. And the only reason given is that it "will put an end to the uncertainty which has so long existed." I do not understand what that uncertainty is? If it is the uncertainty as to whether or not Government will buy these foreshore properties, then I say the foreshore proprietors have not been in any uncertainty, and I cannot understand why the Chamber should have become so uncommonly anxious to fight th ir battles. Then as regards the question of the market value of the foreshore properties. No attempt appears to have been made to ascertain whether the Government of Bombay or the Government of India as to their value based on the dividends they pay and on the market value of

opportunity of correcting their mistake. We should have welcomed such a course, and should Mr. Kittredge have a similar occasion, I hope he will take the opportunity of addressing us as members of the Committee before letting us see our faults in the newspapers.

Mr. Kittredge—If there is time, I will. But on this occasion there was not time for it.

Mr. Mowat—With reference to Mr. Kittredge's letter, Mr. Lang (the Chairman) has very ably answered a great many of the points. This Chamber is recognised as the chief representative mercantile body in Bombay, and certainly for the nomination of mercantile members no better body could be found. We had no wish to arrogate to ourselves the right to elect European members only; we have every wish to give natives and other merchants the right. But Mr. Kittredge must know that the greater part of the business which is done on account of native firms with Europe is done through European merchants, and that native merchants are influenced by what Europeans do. I think I am right in saying that if there was a vacancy for a native in the present Port Trust, it is very likely that the European mercantile members of the Trust would be consulted; and if the right rested with this Chamber the native community would certainly have a voice in the matter. The next point discussed in Mr. Kittredge's letter is the question of taking back the Elphinstone property. I am glad Mr. Kittredge has admitted that he made an error in writing the paragraph in his letter in question. It would have been well if he had come forward and shown the Committee what his views are, for he seems suddenly to have changed his opinion as to this land estate question.

Mr. Kittredge—No, I have not changed suddenly. I have changed since 1874.

Mr. Mowat—You say the land estate now is, and is likely to be, the salvation of the Port Trust. Three years ago you agreed to a resolution which proposed that the land estate should be separated.

Mr. Kittredge—Yes. I thought you said I had changed lately. I change in four years. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mowat—I have not perhaps gone into the question so fully as Mr. Kittredge has, but I say the Committee of the Chamber have consistently advocated the views laid down for them from time to time. We have never departed in one single instance from the general principles which have been adopted at general meetings of the Chamber. It may be that we have thrown in views which are called our own, but these views can be deduced from the matter given us to work upon. I hold, and I think the bulk of members of the Chamber will hold also, that it would be desirable to separate the land estate from the wharfage estate, and that the trade should only pay for the rights which it actually enjoys. Further the Committee of the Chamber have consistently advocated a re-valuation of the Elphinstone property. Government come forward and say they must carry the full debt of the Elphinstone property over to the new Trust. That is what the Committee of the Chamber have consistently gone against. And they further say, if you were buying these properties at the small prices now current, or the small valuations at which you can get them, it would only be an act of justice to put the whole of the properties which are to comprise the enlarged Trust on one footing. I come now to the next point, which has reference to the Mazagon and other properties. I can only say that the Committee in giving their advice as to what the proper values were, did so after carefully inquiries which they made; and I think if they had any outside data to go upon, whether in the shape of a private telegram or not, they were right in exercising their judgment upon it. What would be the result if we dealt only with such information as is laid before us? It is our duty to find out what is best for the interests of all, and act upon it. I do not think that 29 lakhs can be considered an excessive valuation of the Mazagon property.

Mr. Kittredge—You recommended 22 lakhs.

Mr. Mowat—Very well, 22 lakhs. You cannot look at the question by the light of what dividends the Company has made, and so forth. We must recollect that a great deal of money has been spent on this Mazagon property lately; and the proprietor has attracted a very valuable trade to it. There is a large prospective right there. What shipowner would value his ship according to the dividends that the small returns by way of freight from the Indian ports would give at present? That is only one instance. It is the same with house property in Bombay; everything is depressed. I think we should look to the prospective value of the properties. It is only 14 years since Government for this very Mazagon property got 40 lakhs of rupees, and since then there have been 8 or 10 lakhs spent upon it. Now, with reference to what Mr. Kittredge puts forward as the greatest mistake of all which the Committee made in recommending a certain rate of interest to be paid. True the native proprietors agreed to accept 4 per cent. in bonds worth perhaps 90 per cent, and at that rate for a property worth say 9 lakhs, a *face* value of, say, 10 lakhs would be required. Indeed, I may add that they would not have been displeased to receive bonds at 3 per cent., but if the selling value of such was 75, for a property worth 9 lakhs in money bonds of the face value of 12 lakhs would be required. The native would fix the value of his property in rupees, and calculate the value of the bonds accordingly. If the amalgamation scheme was adopted, the valuation would be on the amount the property was worth in rupees, say 9 lakhs—drawing my inference from the figures I have adopted above.

Mr. Kittredge.—Pardon me, you did not propose a valuation. You said,—accept those sums which the proprietors would take.

Mr. Mowat—I am coming to what we did say.

Mr. Kittredge—But you should not go away from it; you should stick to it,

Mr. Mowat—I am coming to the subject between us as speedily as possible. The alternative of an amalgamation scheme is provided for in the Committee's letter. The Secretary of State saw very well that he could not get the properties into this amalgamation scheme without a guarantee. Is it fair to suppose that such a guarantee should be fixed at less than the rate at which he was borrowing himself?

Mr. Kittredge—You say yourself the proprietors were willing to take it.

Mr. Mowat—They promised to take 4 per cent for an out and out purchase. I am explaining the difference between an out and out purchase and the amalgamation scheme.

Mr. Kittredge—They were to be paid in both cases on bonds guaranteed by the Government of India; they were precisely similar circumstances.

Mr. Mowat—If the Committee have been out at all, it is with reference to these valuations, and as we have submitted, we arrived at our figures after a great deal of care and trouble. They may be challenged, they may be thought unfair here or unfair there; but from the data that we went upon, and from the facts before us, we learned that if these properties were valued, even higher prices might be set down. We then came to the conclusion that in order to settle a matter, which was causing a great deal of anxiety, we should advise this out and out purchase scheme as the preferable one. Gentlemen, it would be wrong to suppose that the Committee want to lay any unnecessary burdens on the trade. If the valuations of the properties on the foreshore are gone into, and the Elphinstone estate is re-valued as the Committee propose, I believe that the trade will be able to bear all her burdens, and bear them easily. There will be a great saving in the collection of the revenue by having all the properties under one management. There will also be a saving to a great many merchants who at present find their goods scattered about—some at one bunder, and some at another; for I believe with one management we shall have a bunder for this description of goods and another for a different description and so on; and the trade will be saved a great deal of unnecessary trouble such as it has been subjected to for some time back.—(Applause.)

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried.

Mr. J. A. Forbes moved—"That the following gentlemen be appointed the Committee for the ensuing year:—Chairman—Mr. M. Mowat [Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.]; Deputy Chairman—Mr. H. Forman [Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.]; Members of Committee—Mr. F. Mathew [Agent B. B. and C. I. Railway Co.]; Captain J. R. Kellock [Superintendent F. and O. Co.]; Mr. Edward Comber [Messrs. Lyon and Co.]; M. F. Vuillier [Manager, Comptoir d'escompte de Paris]; Mr. L. R. W. Forrest [Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.]

Mr. Bischhall seconded the motion, which was adopted.

THE TONNAGE SCALE.

Mr. L. R. W. Forrest moved—"That the Sub-Committee be authorised to examine and report to the Chamber at a general meeting on the steam tonnage scale, with reference to wheat, oil seeds and oil, as well as to add such articles of export as are not at present included in the list."

Mr Forrest said that the Bombay tonnage scale was a uniform scale of 16 cwts. to the ton, and it was considered that different rates ought to be applied to wheat, oil seeds, and oil.

Mr. Kapp seconded the resolution, which was carried.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman, the Chamber adjourned.

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And many Ladies of the highest distinction.
CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the name "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London," with the Royal Arms is in the lining.
SOLD by al the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.
ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c., &c.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
The above Hotel is now opened.
JEEWANJEE & Co.
Matheran, 5th October 1878.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Prandes	Rs.	14 per doz. Qts.
Do. do	,,	17 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Les Canons	,,	18 per doz. Qts.
Do. do	,,	21 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau Leoville	,,	22 per doz. Qts.
Chateau Lafitte	,,	26 ,,

HOCKS:—FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE

Geisenheimer	,,	20 per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	,,	24 ,,
Steinwein	,,	24 ,,
Hochheimer	,,	26 ,,
Rudesheimer	,,	28 ,,
Marcobrunner	,,	33 ,,

BEER:—
Ind, Coope & Co.'s Pale Ale ..... Rs. 2-8 per doz. Pts.

LIQUEUR:—

Maraschino di Zara	,,	36 do. large bot.
Do. do	,,	38 per 2 doz pints

CHAMPAGNE:—

Eugène Oliquot Reims	,,	40 per doz. qts.
Do. do	,,	45 per case of 2 doz. pints.

Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole* ..... Rs. 50 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. ..... Rs. 54 per case of 2 doz. Pts

BRANDY:—

Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac	Rs.	20 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	,,	22 p. case 2 doz. flasks.
Do. do. * Star Cognac	,,	22 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	,,	24 p. case 2 doz flasks.
Muller Frère's Cognac	,,	20 per doz. Qts.
Fromy and Rogée's well known *** Stars...	,,	30 ,,
FINEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS	,,	25 per doz.
MARSALA	,,	15 ,,

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, 25th June 1878.

NOTICES.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!
PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadavi Road, Bombay, beg most respectfully to announce to their local and up-country customers, that they have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their FIRST SUPPLY of Fresh FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS. It is particularly requested that outstation orders should always be accompanied by remittances or reference for payment in Bombay. Price lists can be had Post free on application.
15th August, 1878.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.
ESTABLISHED 1827.

BADAMS BROTHERS' COLOR WORKS,
Birmingham, England,
MANUFACTURERS OF EMERALD AND PARIS GREENS.
CHINESE AND PERSIAN BLUES,
SOLUBLE CHINESE BLUE, PURE CHROMES,
SOFT IMITATION VERMILLION,
EMERALD TINTS, AND BRUNSWICK GREENS.
The above put up in 4 or 1 lb, or any sized Packets, also in Cases and Casks.
PERMANENT COPPER GREEN PAINT,
WHITE LEAD AND ZINC,
And all other PAINTS, in Tins and Iron Kegs, and well Packed for Export.
Orders with references promptly executed, free on board, London or Liverpool.

INSURE YOUR HEALTH
BY TAKING
HOCKING'S
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.
IT differs from Seidlitz Powders usually sold in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite tasteless, and may be taken by persons of all ages as a *Cooling Beverage, Mild Aperient, or Brisk Purgative*, according to dose. Its extensive use during nearly half a century proves its valuable qualities as a Purgative Saline, and the fact that the powder retains its qualities for any number of years renders it a most reliable and efficient Domestic Medicine. It will be found invaluable to Families, Travellers or Emigrants, as a preventive or remedy in all cases of Sickness, Headache, Bilious Attacks, Fevers, and the other ordinary ailments of life. Manufactured only by Hocking Wilson and Co., 38, Duke St., Manchester Square, London.
AGENTS.
BOMBAY; MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.
CALCUTTA: SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, call attention to the recognised remedy for
ASTHMA, &c. DATURA TATULA.
Cigarettes and Cigars, Pastilles for Inhalation, in boxes, 3s. to 18s.
DATURA TATULA for ASTHMA, &c.
The entire plant cut and prepared for smoking. Tins 2s. 6d. to 18s. Economical and efficacious.
SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA in all forms for smoking and inhalations. Medical Testimonial with each Packet.
DATURA TATULA for ASTHMA, &c.
Delicate persons use the remedy as Cigarettes, or as Pastilles for Inhalation.
DATURA TATULA for ASTHMA, &c.
The words "Datura Tatula and "SAVORY & MOORE" on the labels are the only guarantee against the risk of imitations.
FOR ASTHMA, &c., DATURA TATULA.
Prepared only by SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, and of Chemists everywhere.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular swellings
Cleanses the blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.
The Elms, North Cheam, Surrey, S. 4th March, 1875.
"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of similar sores in the body. After taking two bottles, I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.
"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others. "Faithfully yours,
"To Mr F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS"
Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
APOTHECARIES' HALL LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

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STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
BOMBAY BRANCH, 12 RAMPART ROW.
UPWARDS OF Four Hundred Thousand Pounds is paid Annually by this Office to the Families and representatives of deceased Policyholders.
ANNUAL REVENUE £700,000.
INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

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